Complete Summary

TITLE

Endoscopy and polyp surveillance: percentage of patients aged 18 years and older receiving a surveillance colonoscopy, with a history of a prior colonic polyp in previous colonoscopy findings who had a follow-up interval of 3 or more years since their last colonoscopy documented in the colonoscopy report.

SOURCE(S)

Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement®, American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ASG), American Gastroenterological Association AGA), National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA). Endoscopy and polyp surveillance physician performance measurement set. Chicago (IL): American Medical Association (AMA); 2008 Aug. 19 p. [6 references]

Measure Domain

PRIMARY MEASURE DOMAIN

Process

The validity of measures depends on how they are built. By examining the key building blocks of a measure, you can assess its validity for your purpose. For more information, visit the <u>Measure Validity</u> page.

SECONDARY MEASURE DOMAIN

Does not apply to this measure

Brief Abstract

DESCRIPTION

This measure is used to assess the percentage of patients aged 18 years and older receiving a surveillance colonoscopy, with a history of a prior colonic polyp in previous colonoscopy findings who had a follow-up interval of 3 or more years since their last colonoscopy documented in the colonoscopy report.

RATIONALE

Colonoscopy is the recommended method of surveillance after the removal of adenomatous polyps because it has been shown to significantly reduce subsequent Colorectal Cancer incidence. The timing of follow-up colonoscopy

should be tailored to the number, size, and pathologic findings of the adenomatous polyps removed. The time interval for the development of malignant changes in adenomatous polyps is estimated at 5 to 25 years. A randomized controlled trial of 699 patients showed that after newly diagnosed adenomatous polyps have been removed by colonoscopy, follow-up colonoscopy at 3 years detects important colonic lesions as effectively as follow-up colonoscopy at both 1 and 3 years.

Performing colonoscopy too often not only increases patients' exposure to procedural harm, but also drains limited resources that could be more effectively used to adequately screen those in need. Recent evidence from 4 surveys indicated that postpolypectomy surveillance colonoscopy in the United States is frequently performed at intervals that are shorter than those recommended in guidelines. Some endoscopists in these studies performed colonoscopy in patients with only small hyperplastic polyps or a single tubular adenoma at 1 year. These surveys underscore the importance of measuring intervals between examinations in continuous quality improvement programs.

The following clinical recommendation statements are quoted $\underline{\text{verbatim}}$ from the referenced clinical guidelines and represent the evidence base for the measure:

Patients with 1 to 2 small (1 cm) tubular adenomas with only low-grade dysplasia should undergo follow-up colonoscopy no earlier than 5 years later. Patients with advanced adenomatous lesions or greater than 3 adenomas should have repeat colonoscopy in 3 years as long as all visualized polyps were completely removed, the colonoscopy was completed up to the cecum, and the colonic preparation was adequate. A shorter interval of follow-up is recommended in those patients with numerous adenomatous (greater than 10) polyps and in those in whom the colonoscopy was incomplete or the preparation was inadequate. After a surveillance colonoscopy has normal results, repeat examinations should be done at 5-year intervals. Patients with large, sessile adenomatous lesions removed in a piecemeal fashion should have a repeat examination within 2 to 6 months to exclude and remove and remnant polypoid tissue (Davila et al, 2006).

PRIMARY CLINICAL COMPONENT

Colonoscopy; colonic polyp; surveillance interval

DENOMINATOR DESCRIPTION

All patients aged 18 years and older receiving a surveillance colonoscopy with a history of a prior colonic polyp in a previous colonoscopy (see the related "Denominator Inclusions/Exclusions" field in the Complete Summary)

NUMERATOR DESCRIPTION

Patients who had an interval of 3 or more years since their last colonoscopy

Evidence Supporting the Measure

EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THE CRITERION OF QUALITY

 A clinical practice guideline or other peer-reviewed synthesis of the clinical evidence One or more research studies published in a National Library of Medicine (NLM) indexed, peer-reviewed journal

NATIONAL GUIDELINE CLEARINGHOUSE LINK

ASGE guideline: colorectal cancer screening and surveillance.

Evidence Supporting Need for the Measure

NEED FOR THE MEASURE

Variation in quality for the performance measured

State of Use of the Measure

STATE OF USE

Current routine use

CURRENT USE

Internal quality improvement National reporting

Application of Measure in its Current Use

CARE SETTING

Physician Group Practices/Clinics

PROFESSIONALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HEALTH CARE

Physicians

LOWEST LEVEL OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY ADDRESSED

Individual Clinicians

TARGET POPULATION AGE

Age greater than or equal to 18 years

TARGET POPULATION GENDER

Either male or female

STRATIFICATION BY VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Characteristics of the Primary Clinical Component

INCIDENCE/PREVALENCE

Unspecified

ASSOCIATION WITH VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Unspecified

BURDEN OF ILLNESS

Unspecified

UTILIZATION

Unspecified

COSTS

Unspecified

Institute of Medicine National Healthcare Quality Report Categories

IOM CARE NEED

Staying Healthy

IOM DOMAIN

Effectiveness

Data Collection for the Measure

CASE FINDING

Users of care only

DESCRIPTION OF CASE FINDING

All patients aged 18 years and older receiving a surveillance colonoscopy with a history of a prior colonic polyp in a previous colonoscopy

DENOMINATOR SAMPLING FRAME

Patients associated with provider

DENOMINATOR INCLUSIONS/EXCLUSIONS

Inclusions

All patients aged 18 years and older receiving a surveillance colonoscopy with a history of a prior colonic polyp in a previous colonoscopy

Refer to the original measure documentation for administrative codes.

Exclusions

- Documentations of medical reason(s) for an interval of less than 3 years since the last colonoscopy (e.g., patients with high risk for colon cancer, last colonoscopy incomplete, last colonoscopy had inadequate prep, piecemeal removal of adenomas, or last colonoscopy found greater than 10 adenomas)
- Documentation of a system reason(s) for an interval of less than 3 years since the last colonoscopy (e.g., unable to locate previous colonoscopy report)

RELATIONSHIP OF DENOMINATOR TO NUMERATOR

All cases in the denominator are equally eligible to appear in the numerator

DENOMINATOR (INDEX) EVENT

Diagnostic Evaluation Encounter

DENOMINATOR TIME WINDOW

Time window is a single point in time

NUMERATOR INCLUSIONS/EXCLUSIONS

Inclusions

Patients who had an interval of 3 or more years since their last colonoscopy

Exclusions

None

MEASURE RESULTS UNDER CONTROL OF HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS, ORGANIZATIONS AND/OR POLICYMAKERS

The measure results are somewhat or substantially under the control of the health care professionals, organizations and/or policymakers to whom the measure applies.

NUMERATOR TIME WINDOW

Fixed time period

DATA SOURCE

Administrative data Medical record

LEVEL OF DETERMINATION OF QUALITY

Individual Case

PRE-EXISTING INSTRUMENT USED

Unspecified

Computation of the Measure

SCORING

Rate

INTERPRETATION OF SCORE

Better quality is associated with a higher score

ALLOWANCE FOR PATIENT FACTORS

Unspecified

STANDARD OF COMPARISON

Internal time comparison

Evaluation of Measure Properties

EXTENT OF MEASURE TESTING

Unspecified

Identifying Information

ORIGINAL TITLE

Measure #2: surveillance colonoscopy interval for patients with a history of colonic polyps - avoidance of inappropriate use.

MEASURE COLLECTION

The Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement® Measurement Sets

MEASURE SET NAME

Endoscopy and Polyp Surveillance Physician Performance Measurement Set

SUBMITTER

American Medical Association on behalf of the American Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy, American Gastroenterological Association, Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement®, and National Committee for Quality Assurance

DEVELOPER

American Gastroenterological Association American Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy National Committee for Quality Assurance Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement®

FUNDING SOURCE(S)

Unspecified

COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP THAT DEVELOPED THE MEASURE

John Allen, MD MBA, AGAF (Gastroenterology) (*Co-chair*); Doug Faigel, MD (Gastroenterology) (*Co-chair*); Nancy Baxter, MD, PhD, FACRS, FACS (Colon and Rectal Surgery); Stephen Bickston, MD, AGAF (Gastroenterology); Joel V. Brill, MD, AGAF, FASGE, FACG, CHCQM (Gastroenterology); Kirk Brandon, MBA (Business Administration/Coding); Jason A. Dominitz, MD, MHS, AGAF (Gastroenterology); Ira L. Flax, MD, FACG (Gastroenterology); Karen E. Hall, MD, PhD (Geriatrics); Robert Haskey, MD, FACS (General Surgery, Health Plan representative); Brian C. Jacobson, MD, MPH (Gastroenterology); David Lieberman, MD (Gastroenterology); Klaus Mergener, MD, PhD, CPE, FACP, FACG, FASGE, FACPE (Gastroenterology); Bret Petersen, MD, FASGE (Gastroenterology); Irving M. Pike, MD, FACG (Gastroenterology); Bart Pope, MD (Family Medicine); Harry Sarles, MD, FACG (Gastroenterology); Kay Schwebke, MD, MPH (Specialty: Internal Medicine, Infectious Diseases & Medical Informatics); Tom Lynn, MD (Medical Informatics, Methodology); Emily E. Volk, MD, FCAP (Pathology); Michael Weinstein, MD (Specialty: Gastroenterology)

American Gastroenterological Association: Debbie Robin, MSN, RN, CHCQM

American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy: Jill Blim; Chris Recker, RN, MPH; Martha Espronceda

American College of Gastroenterology: Julie Cantor-Weinberg, MPP

American Medical Association: Joseph Gave, MPH; Karen Kmetik, PhD; Shannon Sims, MD, PhD; Beth Tapper, MA

Consortium Consultants: Rebecca Kresowik: Timothy Kresowik, MD

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES/OTHER POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Conflicts, if any, are disclosed in accordance with the Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement® conflict of interest policy.

INCLUDED IN

Ambulatory Care Quality Alliance Physician Quality Reporting Initiative

ADAPTATION

Measure was not adapted from another source.

RELEASE DATE

2008 Aug

MEASURE STATUS

This is the current release of the measure.

SOURCE(S)

Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement®, American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ASG), American Gastroenterological Association AGA), National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA). Endoscopy and polyp surveillance physician performance measurement set. Chicago (IL): American Medical Association (AMA); 2008 Aug. 19 p. [6 references]

MEASURE AVAILABILITY

The individual measure, "Measure #2: Surveillance Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Colonic Polyps - Avoidance of Inappropriate Use," is published in "Endoscopy and Polyp Surveillance Physician Performance Measurement Set." This document and technical specifications are available in Portable Document Format (PDF) from the American Medical Association (AMA)-convened Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement® Web site: www.physicianconsortium.org.

For further information, please contact AMA staff by e-mail at cqi@ama-assn.org.

NQMC STATUS

This NQMC summary was completed by ECRI Institute on February 26, 2009. The information was verified by the measure developer on April 13, 2009.

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